

ORDERS FOR AIRSHIPS COMING; NAVY YARD BUSTLING

SPECIAL INSHORE FLEET ORGANIZED

Rear Admiral Winslow of the War College Is Put in Command.

MAY SAIL TO-MORROW

Dreadnoughts New York and Texas in Squadron With 14 Smaller Vessels.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Secretary Daniels announced to-day that he had issued orders for the formation of a special service squadron of the Atlantic fleet for inshore work on the east coast of Mexico. It is to be composed of the great new dreadnoughts New York and Texas, which have just been commissioned, and fourteen ships, including reserve cruisers, destroyers and torpedo boats and scouts.

The special squadron will be commanded by Rear Admiral Winslow, now at the War College, who until last December commanded the first division of the Atlantic fleet.

Admiral Winslow will have the New York as his flagship and will sail for Mexican waters on Saturday or Monday. Mr. Daniels announced the formation of the squadron in the following statement:

"The Secretary of the Navy to-day issued orders forming a special service squadron for service in the east coast of Mexico. Rear Admiral Cameron McL. Winslow has been selected to command and will hold his flag on the New York, which will leave Sunday or Monday to join the fleet now in Mexican waters.

"The special service squadron will consist of the battleships New York and Texas, the armored cruisers Washington and Montana, the Tacoma, Des Moines, Chester, Salem, Nashville, Dolphin, Cassin, Machias, Paducah, Wheeling, Petrel, Bagley and other vessels as they become available from time to time.

"The most of these vessels are well adapted for inshore work in the Mexican coast and the experience and ability of Rear Admiral Winslow eminently fit him for command of this squadron."

Rear Admiral Winslow has requested that Lieut. Lindsay H. Lacy be ordered to duty as his aid and the request has been granted. Lieut. Lacy is at present detailed temporarily to duty at the Naval War College at Newport, R. I.

When special orders from Washington reached the navy yard last night to get the battleships New York, Texas and Wyoming ready for sea duty at the earliest moment, the captain of those ships sent back word to Secretary Daniels that they will be ready when wanted.

The New York needs ammunition for the fourteen inch guns and additional food supplies. She will be entirely finished to-morrow afternoon at 5 o'clock but she could go to sea at any hour. The work remaining to be done could be finished by the crew on the voyage to Mexico. In all the essentials the dreadnought is completed now.

Capt. Thomas S. Rogers said last night that the order for active duty was welcomed by all the officers and the crew. The ship does not have an official trial because she is Government built. From New York she will steam to Newport to take on torpedoes.

Rear Admiral Winslow is expected any time after 7:30 this morning.

Rush Work on the Texas.
The Texas is due to leave the yard on May 10, but beginning to-day work on her will proceed continuously night and day, and she will be ready much before the set time. Her crew is complete and her equipment in admirable condition, with the exception of the sights on the fourteen inch guns, which are being re-adjusted. She is also having a new system of ventilation installed, but it is not necessary to finish that before she leaves.

Capt. Grant answered Secretary Daniels' order by saying that he and his men were eager to get away at the earliest moment.

The Wyoming came to the yard to go into drydock for a thorough overhauling which would have taken until July 1. She will leave for Mexico on May 7 at the latest.

A special service squadron similar to this one was organized during the Spanish war and was really separate from the Atlantic fleet that smashed Cervera's fleet at Santiago.

The Washington to Go Soon.
Orders were received at the New York Navy Yard last yesterday afternoon to get the first class armored cruiser Washington, which has been under repair, ready for sea. Capt. Elbert immediately set busy and expects to be ready to-morrow or Sunday.

The Washington is in good condition now, but will go into dry dock today to be locked over. She will proceed immediately to Mexico, but whether to Tampico or Vera Cruz has not yet been determined.

The cruiser's crew is ordinarily about 900 men and as a receiving ship she has accommodated 1,500, but at present she has only about 250 men aboard. Last night, however, she received a detachment from the Texas and to-day 250 recruits from the offices in Chicago will arrive, so that she will carry about 750 men when she leaves.

The yard is almost destitute of materials now, seventy-eight having left yesterday for Philadelphia. The scene at the departure of the finely drilled men gave a warlike appearance to the yard. Capt. Brown marched his detachment aboard a naval tug, which took the marines to the Pennsylvania station in Jersey City, whence they boarded a special train. Among the men were twenty men from Iona Island, up the Hudson. All will become part of the Twelfth Regiment of marines.

As the tug moved away the yard's machine band played a farewell. That was the only formality, as the seamen working on the New York and Texas did not have time to stop. They raised something of a cheer and then went at their tasks harder than ever.

The supply ship Culpeper arrived yesterday morning. She tied up in the basin and work was begun at once filling her with the 4,000 tons of fresh meat and other supplies she will take to the fleet in Mexico. It is expected that about three days will be needed to load her and then she will sail at once.

Warships in Mexican Waters.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The forty-eight warships now in Mexican waters are located as follows:

TAMPOCO—Connecticut, Dolphin, Henley, McCall, Paulding, Burrows, Trippe, Beale, Jenkins, Birmingham, Des Moines, Cyclops, Drayton, Warrenton, Ammen, Patterson, Fanning, Jarvis, Joutet, Dixie.

VERA CRUZ—Florida, Minnesota, Vermont, New Hampshire, Michigan, Prairie, San Francisco, Orion, Ontario, Utah, Arkansas, New Jersey, South Carolina, Louisiana, Chester, Hancock, Solace, Sonoma, Mexico (Chartered).

SALINA CRUZ—Annapolis (en route from Acapulco); Denver (en route from Corinto).

MAZATLAN—California, Raleigh.

TOPOLOBAMPO—Yorktown, Glacier.

GUAYMAS—Justin, New Orleans (en route from Mazatlan).

Receiving ship. The gunboat Castine, put in commission yesterday, will sail within a week.

MONTANA TAKES MARINES.

Was Called Back to Guantanamo and Sails Again.

HAVANA, April 23.—The armored cruiser Montana, after starting from Guantanamo for Vera Cruz, was called back by wire less to take aboard eighty marines under Capt. Frederick L. Bradman. She sailed again at 9 o'clock to-night.

TORPEDO FLEET GETS AWAY.

Four Little Fighters Leave Norfolk at 27 Knots an Hour.

NORFOLK, April 23.—When the torpedo boats Benham, Cummings, Cassin and Parker steamed out of Hampton Roads shortly after 12 o'clock this afternoon bound for Vera Cruz they were making more than twenty-seven knots an hour. They passed Cape Henry so fast that the observer could not distinguish their names.

Shooting through the water at such speed the tiny craft were half covered with white spray. The torpedo boats proceeded to Mexico with all possible haste. The orders were not received until a few minutes before noon, and in less than an hour later the little fighters were on their way. At noon an ammunition train from tug sent out to meet them as they came in from target practice off the Cape.

Lieutenant-Commander Charles P. Nelson is in command of the division on the Parker.

EMBARK AT GALVESTON.

Fifth Brigade Leaves for Vera Cruz at Sunset To-day.

GALVESTON, Tex., April 23.—Following orders from Washington to embark, the Fifth Brigade lost no time in getting under way. The United States transports Meade, McClellan, Sumner and Kilpatrick changed into position. While the orders were being obeyed, the transports broke, restless soldiers and officers, chafing under long delay and eager to be off for Mexico, decided that some of it would be done at night. At midnight several companies were aboard. The troops will leave at sunset to-morrow.

Col. Daniel Corman will be in command of the infantry forces, which are expected to land on Mexican soil. He said that he was glad the suspense is over and that the time for action has come. It is understood that other battalions will be ordered out as rapidly as vessels can be chartered to carry them.

A statement here to-night is that 22 Cid and El Norte will be pressed into service before morning. There are several other boats available here. Bands are playing patriotic airs and whistles are blowing in all parts of the city.

WAR FEVER GROWING.

Few Recruits Are, However, Accepted at Stations Here.

Enthusiasm for a war with Mexico continued to manifest itself yesterday at the various recruit stations throughout the city. Lieut. Albert Gilmer, in charge of the station at Sixth street, accepted seven and forty-seven applicants. At the office at 25 Third avenue it was announced that eighty-five had been accepted in New York and New Jersey since Monday.

At both the army and navy stations lists are being made of those who are rejected for minor reasons. They may be called on in case of need. Commander Casey B. Morgan, in charge of the navy recruiting office at West Twenty-third street and Seventh avenue, has started a volunteer list of those who will go if there is a chance for actual service, but not otherwise. He has received scores of letters from enthusiastic men in the past few days. One of them was from Battle, Conn., from a man who told him not to write to him any more because by the time he did the man would be a recruit.

Chief Yeoman E. L. Conner and Chief Clerk M. F. Tracy at the navy recruiting station on West Twenty-third street have served with Capt. William R. Rush, who as commander of the first marines landed at Vera Cruz.

HUERTA TRANSPORTS TOO LATE.

Three Arrive at Vera Cruz With Soldiers—One Turned Back.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Admiral Badger wired to-day from Vera Cruz to the Navy Department that during the day three ships carrying Mexican soldiers arrived at that port.

Upon the arrival of the first two boats, the merchantman Tehuantepec and a Government service vessel, the Triton, the soldiers were allowed to land and retain their arms. The third boat, the armored transport Progresso, made her appearance she was turned back and proceeded to sea. The Progresso was said to have on board 1,000 Federal soldiers.

MAY CALL OFFICERS HOME.

Those Serving in France Notify Embassy in Paris.

PARIS, April 23.—United States army officers detached for duty in France have notified the American Embassy of their whereabouts in case they are ordered to service in Mexico. The officers here to permit of the French Government, besides Major Spencer Crosby, the Military Attaché, are:

Capt. William A. Castle, serving with a French regiment at Orleans; Capt. Nelson E. Margetts and Lieut. Albert T. Bishop at Chalons-sur-Marne; Lieut. Carl Boyd with a dragoon regiment at Fontainebleau; Lieut. William E. Martin, at the Cavalry School in Saumur; Capt. Francis H. Pope, at the Quartermasters School; Capt. Frank Parker, at the War College; Lieut. Edwin St. John Greble, Jr., and Francis W. Honeycutt, just arrived and not yet assigned.

War Aeroplane Rush Order by U. S. Government Is Expected; Army and Navy Departments Have Few Machines Ready for Service



Some May Have to Be Imported From European Manufacturers.

The War Department and the Navy Department have been getting in touch with aeroplane manufacturers in the country within the week to ascertain how fast the Government's meagre supply of scouting machines can be increased if a campaign in Mexico demands the use of aeroplanes.

The army has only fifteen machines. The navy has less than that number, most of which are now with the fleet off Vera Cruz. They were sent there with a squad of navy aviators from the navy training school at Pensacola, Fla. The navy machines are all biplanes, two passenger, of the flying boat type.

The Wright company has announced that it can deliver to the Government at the rate of a machine a week and the Curtiss Aeroplane Company says that it can turn out a machine every four days by dropping everything else and working on day and night shifts.

These two companies furnish most of the machines used in the army and navy. It is also known that the Government is considering the importation of foreign machines for military purposes.

Alfred J. Moisant, head of the Moisant International Aviators, has two new 80 horse-power monoplane tractors on his hands pending the lifting of the embargo on munitions of war for the Constitutionals. One machine was formally accepted by William A. Staats, Gen. Carranza's New York representative, after an altitude test last Saturday. It was to have been shipped yesterday. The other machine will be ready for its first flight early next week.

Mr. Moisant said last night that under no circumstances would he try to ship the machines to the Constitutionals unless the embargo was lifted. There was a rumor yesterday at Hempstead that the Government intended seizing the two monoplane. Mr. Moisant did not believe the Government would attempt to seize the planes, as he still holds the title to them.

Charles E. Wittmer, the flying boat aviator who has taught many of the navy aviators to fly, both at Pensacola and San Diego, told of some of the difficulties of operating aeroplanes in Mexico at the Aero Club yesterday. Mr. Wittmer was a

UNITED STATES NAVY AVIATORS READY FOR DUTY.

Above, left to right, Ensign G. de C. Chevalier, Lieut. Sandley, Lieut. P. N. L. Bellinger, Lieut. John H. Towers, Lieut. McIlvaine, U. S. M. C.; Ensign Stolz, Lieut. B. L. Smith, U. S. M. C., and Lieut. Victor Herberster.

Below, one of the navy hydroplanes leaving the battleship Mississippi on a scout.

Photos copyright by Noon.

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Battalion of Engineers, Company D, of the Signal Corps, Field Hospital No. 3 and Ambulance Company No. 3.

About 8,000 regular troops are distributed along the Mexican border. They are located at Brownsville, Laredo, Eagle Pass, El Paso, Rio Grande City, Marfa, Fabens, Fort Hancock, Columbus, Hachita, Douglas, Nacoz, Nogales, Slaughter's Ranch, Alamo Huecho, Calverton's Ranch and one or two other ranches.

Army Has 155,000 Men.

The total strength of the regular army is now about 155,000 men, of whom between 80,000 and 90,000 are available for service in the United States. The militia strength of the country to-day on its present basis consists of 110,000 men. Army experts have estimated that to conquer and completely pacify Mexico will require 400,000 men. It will be seen therefore that if the United States is really in for this gigantic task volunteers will have to share in the campaign.

The embargo on arms, which was renewed to-night, was lifted by President Wilson only a few months ago. His action at the time was severely criticized by many members of Congress and by army officers, who contended that the United States was running the danger of permitting the shipment of arms and ammunition into Mexico, which would be used against American soldiers.

There is reason to believe that the Constitutionals have foreseen this new development and have been busy for several days carrying huge shipments of munitions of war across the border. It was not until yesterday that orders went out from the War Department to hold up these shipments. The action at that time was and is at present strictly speaking, extra legal, for the President has not yet formally issued a proclamation reversing the action taken by him several months ago.

The embargo on shipments of arms across the border was originally proclaimed by President Taft considerably more than a year ago. President Wilson lifted the embargo, obviously for the purpose of aiding Carranza and Villa in their campaign against Huerta.

As soon as the President acted the Constitutionals movement took on new life, and they began to make headway in their military operations. Up to that time Huerta had had them bottled up so far as war supplies were concerned, and they were complaining bitterly.

The President will undoubtedly offer an explanation in his proclamation of the renewal of the embargo. The expectation in Washington is that the announcement of this action will enrage the Constitutionals against the United States.

KAISER OBJECTS TO POLICY.

Expressed Disapproval at Recent Court Reception.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.
PARIS, April 23.—A news agency dispatch from Berlin brings news that the Kaiser has expressed his disapproval of the American policy in Mexico.

There are now about 20,000 troops in Texas and along the Mexican border. Of these about 11,000 are encamped at Galveston and Texas City. The division at Texas consists in addition to the Fifth Brigade, of the Fourth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Infantry; the Sixth Infantry, comprising the Eleventh, Eighteenth and Twenty-second Infantry; the Fourth Field Artillery, the Sixth Cavalry, the Second

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Two Planes Built for Mexican Rebels Are Held Up by Embargo.

mining prospector for five years in Mexico before taking up aviation.

"There are parts of Mexico," he said, "where it will be of great importance to use aeroplanes for scouting purposes. But there will be many accidents owing to the rough country, and their operation will therefore be costly. It is easy enough to start the machines, as they can be started from flat cars, but often it will be necessary to land in the underbrush and smash the machine."

"From El Paso to Chihuahua and along the old Santa Fe trail to Jimenez there will be plenty of use for aeroplanes and little difficulty in their operation. But from Jimenez to Mexico city the country is mountainous and there is hardly a landing place in the entire distance."

"Scouting aeroplanes will be especially valuable in locating small bands of troops entrenched in the narrow mountain passes. One bomb from an aeroplane will dislodge them."

"Our army and navy aviators have not had enough actual flying practice to properly meet these conditions. Our Government is too sluggish in its flying policy to give them enough practice."

"Army aviators abroad fly all the time, and if they smash a machine the Government charges it to profit and loss and balances the account with the experience gained by the aviator. If a United States officer breaks a machine there is no money to repair it or to buy another, and investigation and punishment often follow."

MILITIA IS ORDERED TO PICK CAMP SITES

Officers of State Troops of Eastern States Ready for Mobilization Order.

It was regarded as certain yesterday that the militia of all the States in the Department of the East, from Maine to Florida, will mobilize in a short time at various camps, and that the New York National Guard, which will be one of the first divisions called upon, will gather near Fort Wadsworth, on Staten Island. Unofficially the heads of the State militia have been instructed within the last few days to get their camp sites ready.

Through Col. W. G. Hagan, Chief of Staff of the Department of the East under Gen. K. Evans, U. S. A., interrogatory telegrams were sent yesterday to Adjutant-Generals in all the States in the department. The substance of these messages was this:

"Where will you mobilize? Report at once."

The militia organizations of the following States are included in this plan: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida.

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Dewar's "WHITE LABEL" Scotch Whisky

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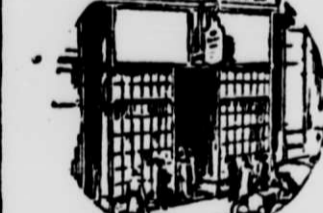
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STOP THE WAR, IS CRY OF WOMEN SPEAKERS

Cooper Union Resolution Demands That President Withdraw Troops.

An audience which packed Cooper Union to the doors last night shouted and stamped and waved hats when Mrs. Herbert Stanton Blatch asserted that President Wilson and his Cabinet had to lead the advance there would be no war. She shouted even louder when Mrs. Charles Perkins Gilman said that the country was facing one war in Mexico and other in Colorado; for, although the old women of the city had been invited to be present, the audience turned out to be a typical Cooper Union gathering—nine-tenths men.

"Men don't understand human nature," said Mrs. Blatch. "Why did the Atlantic without something happening? Women know better than men. They are the home of an offended neighbor who clenched fists. And women know that you can't insult one member of a family without getting them all against you. We were not surprised at Carranza's announcement."

"War means dying a wretched, miserable and neglected death, and even when leaves an industrial vacancy that some woman must fill."

There was quiet until Mrs. Villard announced a resolution calling on the President to "put the noble words he has uttered in the past into deeds—withdraw the troops from Mexico and with the courage and sense of honor which the harm already done." Mrs. Villard put the resolution, which was carried by a majority, to a vote. She declared the meeting adjourned.

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